ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No. 39.] THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1858. [WHOLE No. 455.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Business and professional cards. not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE* in its various branches.

Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb. 12'57 1y

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

SPRING GOODS!

—0—

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS* embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.

April 9, 1857.

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S

$100 REWARD!

BROKE JAIL!!

THE above reward will be paid for the arrest of ELISBERRY JOHNSON and JOHN C. HOOPER, who made their escape from the Jail of Buncombe county on Monday night last.

JOHNSON, who is under sentence of death, is about 25 years of age, light hair, fair complexion, rather a mean countenance, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighs probably from 150 to 160 pounds.

JOHN HOOPER was brought here from Jackson county, charged with murder, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 25 years old, weighs probably 150 or 160 pounds, light or sandy hair and beard.

One Hundred Dollars will be paid for their arrest and confinement in any Jail so that they can be brought back, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.

G. W. HAMPTON,
Sheriff of Buncombe County.

Asheville, Dec. 3, 1857.

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,

Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made

BOOTS & SHOES.

Asheville, July 24, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.

J. B. RANKIN.
R. H. CHAPMAN.

Asheville Jan 1, 1857.

BLUE STONE.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made

Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,

making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

Place an Enduring Tablet over the Spot where Repose the Remains of those you Love.

New Marble Yard,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of this and adjoining Districts, that they have opened a **MARBLE YARD** in the Town of Greenville, on the Lot opposite the *Mansion House*, and adjoining Dr. Bell's Hotel, where they will promptly and faithfully attend to all orders for

TOMB-STONES,

MONUMENTS,

And any other style of Work in their line.

Having had an experience of over fifteen years in this business, they have no doubt of their ability to give ample satisfaction to all who may entrust them with their orders.

CHALMERS & ALLEN.

October 29th, 1857. 3m

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.

August 13, 1857.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate: a practical guide to the laws of the State and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
Counsellor at Law.

One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

On the receipt of $4 00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address

E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, N. C.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES.
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.

Asheville Jan. 1, 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

The Third Volume

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

OPENS WITH THE YEAR 1858.

IT is commended to the patronage of the people of North Carolina, and the whole country, as the organ of the North Carolina Conference.

THE CHEAPEST,

AND ONE OF THE BEST

FAMILY RELIGIOUS

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED

IN THE SOUTH.

Terms: $1,50 A YEAR

IN ADVANCE.

NO DEPARTURE FROM THIS RULE

Address the Editor,

REV. R. T. HEFLIN,

Raleigh, N. C.

January 21, 1858. 3m.

DR. C. N. CANDLER

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

January 28, 1858.

DONE SO SLICK

That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville January 28, 1858.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

FACTS

FOR THE

PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's)

HOTEL

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable

Summer Home,

to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He may mention that strong

Sulphur and Chalybeate Water

has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*

Asheville April 2 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties on the 1st January, 1857.

W. D. RANKIN.
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

REEMS' CREEK

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES & FEMALES.

REV. J. A. REAGAN, Pres. and Teacher of Natural and Moral Sciences.

J. H. CALFEE, Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

The next session of the above named Institution will commence on Friday the 2nd of April, prox. Tuition ranges from $4 to $14 per session of five months.

Board in families, $1 25 per week.

Cabins at 50 cents per session for those who wish to board themselves. Contingent expenses 25 cents, paid in advance.

For particulars apply to

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, Jan. 21, 1858.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Bank of East Tennessee.

THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar. Application must be made soon.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, June 4th, 1857.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

Molasses.

500 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

How Two Households Became One.

Mrs. Benoni Benson was fat, fair and forty four, when her husband, a soap boiler in very good circumstances, was called from his life task of contributing to the general purification of mankind. Mrs. Benson took refuge from her grief in a pretty cottage, situated on the principal street in the town of G——.

At first, she was inconsolable, as she used to say, with a solemn emphasis, which carried conviction to the hearts of her hearers, that nothing but the thoughts of her daughter Florence would have prevented her from terminating her existence by the intervention of poison.

Mrs. Benson was, in no small measure, indebted to her daughter—since in less than three months, she threw aside her mourning, and became as lively as ever.

Touching Florence, she had now reached the mature age of nineteen, and began to think herself marriageable. She was quite pretty, and tolerably well accomplished, so that her wishes in that respect were very soon likely to be fulfilled.

Just over the way lived Squire Markham, the village lawyer, just verging upon fifty, with his son Charles, who was about half his age. Being a young man of agreeable exterior, the latter was quite a favorite among the young ladies in the neighborhood, and considered, in common parlance, quite a 'catch.' As yet, however, his affections had never been seriously entangled, and might have remained so, had it not been for the sudden apparition, one morning, of Florence Benson riding by on horse back.

It struck him at once that she was remarkably graceful, and really quite pretty.—Thereupon he cultivated her acquaintance with increasing assiduity, and after a while asked the fatal question.

Florence answered in the affirmative; and instead of referring him dutifully to her mother, hinted (being a romantic young lady) how charming it would be to steal away to the next town, and get married without anybody being the wiser.

Charles Markham caught at this hint, which chimed with his own temperament, and he resolved to adopt it.

In order that it might be carried out with perfect success, it was resolved to seem indifferent to each other, until the day fixed, in order to ward off any suspicion which might otherwise be aroused.

So well were all these arrangements carried out, that Mrs. Benson had no suspicion of what was going on.

Not so with Squire Markham. He had obtained a clue to the affair in some manner, so that he had not only discovered the fact of the elopement, but even the very day on which it was to occur.

"Sly dog, that Charles," thought he to himself, as he set before the fire in his dressing gown and smoking cap, leisurely puffing away at a choice Havana. "But I don't wonder at it; he only takes after me. Still, I owe him something for keeping it so secretly from me. It would be a good joke if I were a little younger, to cut him out and marry her in spite of him."

Squire Markham, who was one of those jovial widowers who take life as it comes, mused more and more on this idea, struck out by chance as it were, till he really began to think it worth something.

"After all," shouted he, "I am not so old either—or at least the ladies say so—and they ought to be good judges in such matters. I have been a bachelor a good while, and ought to have found out before this, how much more comfortable it would be to have a pretty wife to welcome me home, and do the honors of my table, and to help me keep that rascal, Charles, in order. Egad! I've half a mind to do it."

Squire Markham took two more whiffs, and exclaimed:

"I vow I'll do it!"

What this mysterious IT was, we will leave the reader to infer from his very next movement. Ringing the bell, he inquired of the servant:

"Is Charles at home?"

"No, sir," was the reply, "he went out this morning, and will be gone all day."

"Hump! That'll do. So much the better for my purpose," thought he, when left alone. "Now I shall have the ground left to myself. Let me see; the rascal intends running away next Thursday evening, and to-day is Monday. Nothing like striking while the iron is hot. I'll write to her in his name, telling her that I have altered my mind and will go just at dark to morrow night. She won't suspect anything until the knot is tied, and then what a laugh we shall have!"

Squire Markham did not consider that it might make a little difference with the bride expectant. He considered it a capital joke on his son, and looked no further. He accordingly drew his writing materials towards him and indited the following epistle:

DEAREST FLORENCE: I find the day fixed for our elopement on some accounts objectionable, and would like, with your permission, to substitute to morrow evening. If I hear nothing from you, I shall infer that you assent to this arrangement. I shall have a carriage in readiness under the old oak tree, at half past eight o'clock. You can walk there without attracting suspicion, and, as there will be no moon, we shall be able to carry out our plans without fear of discovery. I am happy to say that the governor doesn't suspect in the least that a daughter in law is in store for him. Won't he be charmed? Your devoted CHARLEY.

"Egad!" said Squire Markham, laughing heartily, "that isn't bad; especially about humbugging me. Charley couldn't have done it better himself."

So saying, he sealed it up and sent it over by a little Irish boy in his employment, having first marked 'private' in the corner.

"Be careful, Mike, to give it to Miss Benson, and don't let any one else see it," was the parting injunction.

Mrs. Benson was sitting in her quiet parlor, casting her eyes over a late number of Harper's Magazine. Florence being absent on a shopping excursion, she was left alone. The ringing of the bell brought her to the door. With surprise, she saw that the person who rang the bell was Mike, Squire Markham's 'boy of all work.'

"Please, ma'am," said he, holding out the missive, "a letter for Miss Benson, an' its very particular that nobody else should see it."

The air of mystery conveyed in this characteristic address, aroused Mrs. Benson's curiosity, especially when she observed that it was addressed to her daughter, and not to herself as she first supposed. She returned to the parlor—not to read Harper's Magazine, that had lost its attractions.

"What in the world can it be," she thought, "that they should be so secret about it?—Can Florence be carrying on a clandestine correspondence? It may be something that I ought to know."

Stimulated by her feminine curiosity, Mrs. Benson speedily concluded that she would be false to the responsibilities of a parent if she did not unravel the mystery.

"I think," said she, "I will open it, and if it shouldn't be anything particular, I can easily re seal it, and Florence will still be none the wiser."

This she according did. What was her astonishment when the plan of elopement was discovered to her!

"Here's pretty doings!" she exclaimed, as soon as she could recover breath. "So Florence was going to run away and get married to that Charles Markham, without so much as hinting a word to me."

She leaned her head upon her hand and began to consider. She was naturally led to think of her own marriage with the late Mr. Benson, and the happiness of her wedded life, and she could not help heaving a sigh at the recollection.

"Am I always to remain thus solitary?" she thought. "I've half a mind not to show this letter to Florence, but to run away with Charles to morrow night on my own account. It's odd if I can't persuade him that the mother is as good as the daughter," and she glanced complacently at the still attractive face and form reflected from the mirror.

Just then she heard the door open, and Florence entered. She quickly crumpled up the letter and thrust it into her pocket.

Florence and Charles did not meet during the succeeding day; chiefly in pursuance of the plan they had agreed to, in order to avoid suspicion.

Squire Markham acted in an exceedingly strange manner, to his son's thinking. Occasionally he would burst into a hearty laugh, which he would endeavor to repress, and pace up and down the room, as if to walk off some of his superabundant hilarity.

"What's in the wind?" thought Charles to himself. "It can't be the governor's getting crazy!" Something was the matter beyond a doubt. But what it really was, he had not the faintest conjecture.

At the hour specified, the Squire had his carriage drawn up at the appointed rendezvous. He began to peer anxiously in the dark for Florence. At length a female form, well muffled up, made its appearance. Thanking her in a very low whisper, lest it might be suspected that he was the wrong person, he helped her into the carriage and drove off.—Their destination was the house of the Justice of the Peace, residing at the distance of some eight miles.

During the first of the journey nothing was said. Both parties were desirous of concealing their identity. At length, Squire Markham, considering that after all he could not marry the lady without her consent, and that the discovery must be made before the marriage, decided to reveal himself, and then urge his own suit as well as he might.

"My dear Miss Florence," he continued, in his natural voice.

"Why!" shrieked the lady, "I thought it was Charles!"

"And I," said Squire Markham, recognizing Mrs. Benson's voice with astonishment, "thought it was Florence!"

"Was it you, sir, who was arranging to elope with my daughter?"

"No, but I concluded it was you, ma'am, who was meaning to elope with my son."

"Indeed! Squire Markham, you are wrong; the affair coming incidentally to my knowledge, I concluded to take her place secretly, in order to frustrate her plans.

"Egad! the very idea I had myself," said the Squire, laughing; "but the fact is, we've both of us been confoundedly sold, and the mischief of it is, I left a letter for Charles, letting him know it; so undoubtedly he will take the opportunity to run off with Florence during our absence, and plume himself, the rascal, on the way in which I was taken in."

"I confess that I left a note for Forence, to the same purport. How she will laugh at me; what an embarrassment?"

"I'll tell you what," said the Squire, after a moment's pause, "we can carry out our plans after all. We each came out with the intention of getting married. Why not marry each other, and then, you know, we can make them believe we had it in view all along, and only intended to frighten them?"

Mrs. Benson assented with a little urging, and, in the course of an hour, the twain were made one. They immediately returned, but found, as they anticipated, that Florence and Charles, on discovering their departure, had themselves stepped off in a different direction, with a similar intent.

They made their appearance the next morning, prepared to laugh heartily at the frustrated plans of their parents, but learned with no little astonishment that they had struck up a bargain for themselves. Squire Markham and his new wife had the address to convince them that it was all a premeditated plan; and to this day, the younger pair are ignorant of the plot and counter plot, which led to this double union of the two households.

☞ Many a man *Blows his brains out* with a brandy bottle.

The Mormons--Their Resources.

The holy apostle, Brigham Young, still keeps up a resolute front, and hurls defiance at the Gentiles. Like some veteran chanticleer, whose feathered harem is threatened by a rival bird, he utters a shrill crow of despair, and is ready to die for the sanctity of his family circle. Surrounded by all the appliances of sensuality and steeped to the lips in deeds of blood and lust, he claims the peculiar favor of a pure and just God, and his swinish herd, wallowing in the mud and slime of the foulest debauchery, grunt out pious aspirations to Heaven, and claim to be the elect of the whole earth. At the head of this filthy rabble, the off scouring of the streets of European cities, this petty potentate affects not only to control the affairs of time, but of eternity, and sends his enemies "to hell cross lots"—his favorite expression—with the air of one who has only to speak the word, and Hell "opens wide her ponderous jaws."

Whether Brigham Young is in earnest or not in avowing his intention to resist the U. States Army if it attempts to enter Salt Lake City remains to be seen. Unless he is receiving encouragement, aid and comfort from the Black Republican camp—a thing by no means impossible—his threats deserve little consideration. The resources of the Mormons are, however, if judiciously employed, sufficient to cause some annoyance to an enemy. One of their Elders, Pratt, says they can muster a force of 8,000 men and 4,000 boys, all tolerable well armed, well drilled, inured to the saddle and acquainted with the mountains. Their Indian allies are much relied on, and, if so disposed, might stampede the cattle, burn grass, cut off small detatchments, destroy baggage trains, and delay the march of the army. Recent intelligence throws discredit on the report of a formidable Indian alliance with the Mormons. Elder Pratt, however, says that the "principal resources of the Mormons will be the geographical position and nature of their country.—So remote from the boundaries where a force sufficiently large for their subjugation can be collected, that the animals will be more fit to die, after transporting men and material for the seige, than to commence an active and obstinately defended campaign. Oxen and horses worn out with fatigue and insufficient food, dropping by hundreds every day, will cripple the cavalry arm of the force, and be all the more annoying when the cavalry arm is almost the only efficient one, and they have opposed to them a numerous, hardy, well mounted, brave, and tolerably well provisioned body, thoroughly acquainted with the country, of which the United States troops will be quite ignorant. Their settlements are unapproachable but by narrow gorges, often not more than twelve feet in width, with mountains from two hundred to a thousand feet high, rising almost precipitously on either side; where three pieces of cannon on a barricade, defended by fifty men, and a small force of boys and women on the hills, could prevent the approach of an army, and great numbers in the advancing columns would only be an impediment in their own way, making every discharge of the besieged more murderous, and every rock or tree rolled from the hill tops more pregnant with death. This kind of country extends for at least one hundred miles all round the Mormon settlements, and though presenting far fewer difficulties on the southern and western sides, still, even on these sides, possessed of wonderful advantages to the beleaguered, and of frightful difficulties to the besieging soldiers."

The "geographical position" is the only strong point of the Mormons, and this is not insurmountable by military science and energy. There are already three thousand United States troops in Utah, and five regiments of volunteers are ready to march the instant the Government will accept their services. They will make short work of Brigham Young's twelve thousand cattle. The people of the United States are perfectly willing that the Mormons shall enjoy their religion in peace, but rebellion in a republic is the greatest crime which can be committed against liberty, and will not be forgiven. For their religious creed and practice, the Mormons must answer to their Maker; for their resistance to the laws, to the Executive of the United States, and let them remember that it is both the political duty, and the religious obligation of a Christian Magistrate, not to bear the sword in vain."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A WIFE COMPRESSED INTO A RING.—A certain Russian noble, who lately visited Paris, was noticed to be constantly plunged into deep sadness. He wore on his finger a very remarkable ring, large enough for a bracelet, and extended over his hand like a buckler for the ring finger. It was of a greenish color, and was traversed by red veins. It attracted the attention of every body, but no one was bold enough to interrogate the mysterous stranger, until one day a lady, meeting him in a public parlor, ventured to say, "You wear a very handsome ring." The Russian made a movement as though he would conceal his hand, but that feeling gave way to a desire to unburden himself. "It is not a ring," he answered, "but a sepulchre!" A shudder passed through the whole company. "This jewel, madam," he continued, "is my wife. I had the misfortune to lose her some years since, in Russia. She was an Italian, and dreaded the icy bed which awaited her after this life. I carried her remains to Germany where I was acquainted with a celebrated chemist, whom I directed to make of the body a solid substance, which I could always carry about me. Eight days afterward he sent for me and showed me the empty coffin, a horrid collection of instruments and alembics. This jewel was lying on the table. He had through means of some corrosive substances and powerful pressure reduced and compressed that which was my wife into this jewel which shall never more leave me."

This burial by chemistry is an improvement upon the process of *cremation* lately proposed by the French papers. Should it become popular a widow hereafter can have her husband made into a bracelet with a chain attached to remind her of the hymeneal bond. A husband will have his wife done into a pin, and certain academicians—old fogies—we know would make very good coat buttons.

MARRIED.—On the 17th instant, in the county of Dinwiddie, by the Rev. John Willory Mallory Kirby, Mr. John W. Sturdivant, in the 22d year of his age, to the amiable and well to do Miss Martha Oliver, aged 86 years.—*Petersburg Express.*

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 8, 1858.

Court Week.

Our Superior Court is now in session, his Honor Judge Person presiding. We are well pleased with his manner of doing business. Good order and decorum mark the Court room when he is on the Bench, sure. We were especially pleased with his charge to the Grand Jury, and must believe that if all the officers of the law performed their several duties, as he defined them, there would soon be a marked improvement in public morals. The duties of Magistrates, as laid down by him, added a "wrinkle" to the store of legal knowledge possessed by some of the tribe present.

There is a heavy Docket, and a full attendance of the members of the Bar. Some important suits await investigation, and the week's work will leave many poorer, sadder, and it is to be hoped, wiser men.

Gratifying Intelligence.

We are gratified to learn that a proposition submitted to the people of Burke, last Saturday, to make a County Subscription of Fifty Thousand Dollars to the Western North Carolina Rail Road, was carried by 47 majority, the vote polled being a heavy one.—This is glorious news, and gives assurance that "old Burke" will do her whole duty towards consummating the great scheme of extending that Road to the western border of the State.

We trust McDowell will next put her shoulder to the wheel, and shove it along to the Buncombe line, when, our word for it, the noble "old mother of counties" will not prove a laggard in the work. Push along the glorious enterprise, and success will yet crown the labors of its friends.

The work of locating the Road between this point and the Tennessee line, is rapidly approaching completion, and much of it is ready to be let to contract.

☞Hon. David S. Reid and Hon. Asa Biggs will accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

☞The "Western Democrat" is rigged out from top to toe in a "bran new" and beautiful dress. Success to you, brother Yates.

☞The Spectator is quite waspish over our short paragraph a couple of weeks since, correcting certain misstatements of his Murphey correspondent. Whether or not the 'News" and its "informants" are "to be believed," is not the question at issue. Our veracity, or that of our correspondents, has nothing to do with the matter, but that of the Spectator's correspondent has. He made statements which we contradicted; if he can sustain himself by proof let him do so.

We do not question any man's right to attend a Democratic meeting, and if he so elect, to report all he sees and hears; but do say he should "nothing extenuate nor aught set down in malice." This is a small matter any way, and we do not care to pursue it further, unless justice requires it.

☞J. B. Cummings, Secretary and Acting Governor of Nebraska, died on the 23d ult.

☞The Senate of the Virginia Legislature has passed a bill appointing the first day of August for the resumption of specie payment by the banks.

☞The *Carolinian* learns that Hon. F. W. Pickens, Minister to Russia, will probably leave for that country in the steamer which sails from New York on the 15th instant.

☞The Texas Legislature has just passed a bill opening almost the whole domain of the State to sale at fixed prices. The commissioner of the land office is authorized to sell land scrips in quantities of one hundred and sixty, three hundred and twenty, six hundred and forty, and twelve hundred and eighty acre tracts. The land in the Pacific reserve to be sold at $2 per acre; the alternate sections including railroad and Galveston canal grants and lands on all the islands at $1 25 per acre, and all other public lands at $1.

"Alas, my Countrymen."—Pollard Brown, the only remaining Revolutionary soldier in Abbeville, died in the Poor House of that district, on the 11th inst. He passed away "unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

The Kansas Bill.

We announced last week the passage of the Kansas Bill by the Senate. Below will be found the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—33.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—25.

Absent or Not Voting—Messrs. Bates, Cameron, Davis and Reid—4. [Mr. Cameron paired off with Mr. Davis, who was sick, as were also Messrs. Bates and Reid.]

Messrs. Bell of Tennessee and Crittenden of Kentucky, Know Nothings, voted with the Black Republicans, as the reader will observe. The Southern people will put an indellible mark upon the worthy pair. The bill, in the form in which it was passed, is as follows:

A BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS INTO THE UNION.

Whereas the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton on the 4th of December, 1857, for that purpose, form to themselves a constitution and State government, which said constitution is republican, and the said convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. And the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the 37 parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence, following said boundary westward, to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fourth paralel of latitude, thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory, which, by treaty with such Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be exempted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the State of Kansas until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States, to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never passed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the bona fide purchaser and grantees thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment or imposition of and description whatever, upon them or other property of the United States within the limits of said State; and that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the constitution of Kansas at all times to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper—Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the constitution of any State, except to see that it be republican in form, and not in conflict with the constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to the said constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the said grants, if hereafter made, which were contained in the act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved 26th February, 1857.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of representatives made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the said district of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney and marshal of the district of Iowa.

The Lecompton Constitution in the House.

Since the foregoing article was put in type we have received through the Charleston Daily Courier a despatch dated, Washington, April 1, to the effect that the Kansas Bill as it passed the Senate, had been virtually defeated in the House. Mr. Stephens of Georgia, had scarcely moved to take up the Bill, when Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, objected to the second reading. In such cases, by the rules of the House, the question must be taken on the rejection of the bill. This was disagreed to, by a vote of 137 to 95. Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, then offered, as a substitute, the Senate Bill, with the exception of the Pugh and Green provisos, declaring that the people have the right to amend the Constitution. This was defeated. The vote was then taken on Mr. Crittenden's amendment as a substitute, and as amended by the anti Lecompton portion of the Democrats in the late conference. This was carried by 8 majority. This amendment provides for the admission of Kansas, but refers the Constitution to the people for their vote; if it be rejected, then a convention is to be called to form a new constitution, and as soon as the latter shall be approved, the President is to issue a proclamation, and Kansas be admitted without further action by Congress.

Literary.

A neighboring journal publishes an original contribution, done up in the most exquisite rhythmical measure, and sparkling with literary gems of the first water. It is an invitation to all the world "and the rest of mankind," to repair to a certain College and be made "ripe." He not only informs us that

"The Faculty has an extra talent,"

but proceeds to say that

"Good health is wafted on the gale
That sport along the mossy brook,
Where the student may saunter in the vale,
At eve, when he his studies has forsook."

The "Faculty" with "an extra talent" should not allow the student "when he his studies has forsook," to go sauntering "in the vale," lest the "gale that sport along the mossy brook," together with the night air, prove detrimental to the continued healthy action of his complicated and nicely balanced corporeal functions.

Henry W. Miller, Esq.

We had understood some time since that this gentleman had abandoned the "American" party, and was giving his support to the Democratic as the only national political organization in the country. The following card, which appears in the Raleigh Register, seems to confirm the report. Mr. Miller has been a leading member of the opposition in this State, and was Chairman of Executive State Committee:—

Raleigh, March 11, 1858.

Dear Sir:—I do not consider myself a member of the "Executive Committee of the American party." Both my authority as Chairman, and my duty as a member, of that Committee, ceased with the Presidential campaign of 1856.

Most respectfully yours,
H. W. MILLER

John W. Syme, Esq.

☞The Spartanburg papers give some gratifying information relative to the Spartanburg and Union Railroad. Col. John L. Young, the President, who is now in New York, will, it is thought, succeed in obtaining iron enough to complete the Road to Union and probably enough for the whole line. The *Express* says: "The prospects for a speedy completion of the Road are brightening, and we have confidence that, with two such gentlemen as Col. Young and Maj. Mills at the head of affairs, everything will go on prosperously."

Reliable Authority.

The following is from the Hon. Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana:

"There is no apparent excitement among Southern Senators and Representatives, nor among our people at home, no meetings with inflammatory speeches and with threatening resolutions. The calmness of the South is misunderstood; there are sentiments uttered every day in Congress, which in times past, would have been received with cries of indignation; we now listen to them with coolness which is mistaken for indifference. It is this very calmness that, if it were understood, would most alarm those of our Nothern brethren who really love the Union, it is the repose of a fixed resolve, the silence of stern purpose, infinitely more dangerous than the most boisterous declarations. You will hear no more from the South of menace or expostulation."

Mr. Slidell, we believe, is a Northern man by birth.

Do Humbugs ever Die?—Dr. H. James, the "retired physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out," continues to advertise his cure for consumption, &c. Price, three cents!

☞The Legislature of Tennessee have granted $10,000 toward building a "Mechanics' Institute Hall" in Nashville.

☞Some genius has conceived the brilliant idea to press all the lawyers into military service, in case of war—because their charges are so great that no one could stand them.

Cape Fear Improvements.

Washington, March 26.

A commission has been appointed by the War Department to examine and report upon the necessary improvements on Cape Fear River.

A Washington letter writer says that the President has a message ready for Congress, about a war with Spain, and the seizure of Cuba.

The Religious Awakening.

From all quarters accounts of great religious revivals pour in upon us. The St. Louis Christian Advocate, edited by Rev. D. R. McAnally, says:

For more than two months a most glorious revival has been in the Methodist Churches of this city. So deep and general a religious interest has never before been known. The Presbyterian and Baptist Churches have also shared largely in this "time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." The extra meetings have been suspended at all the Methodist Churches, except the First Church; not, however, because the interest has ceased, but because the arduous and unremitting labors of more than two months has so exhausted the physical energies of both preachers and members, that a season of relaxation was imperiously demanded. "The Spirit" was willing to go forward in toil, but "the flesh" was too weak to obey its behests. The aggregate number of conversions have not yet been definitely announced, but they are largely over three hundred; and the churches are all in a blaze!

The New York Evening Post says that the revival movement is extending in New York. In no less than fifteen churches in that city are noon prayer meetings held on secular days, not to speak of Burton's old theatre, which is so crowded that negotiations are pending to obtain some larger building. In Brooklyn also, an increased number of churches will be opened for those who are concerned on religious matters, and all the signs portend that the excitement has not reached its culmination. Legislative prayer meetings are held at the Court of Appeals daily in Albany, merchants and lawyers have prayer meetings, ladies have their up-town prayer meetings, and there is some talk of a broker's prayer meeting at the Exchange, between the first and second Boards.

One great auxiliary to the spread of the revival is the notice taken of it by the secular press. Column after column is devoted to the record of religious experiences, and revival intelligence is made as much "a feature" as financial news. This is quite unprecedented, and shows the extended usefulness of the press of late years. Certainly never was religious propagandism so thoroughly carried out. Printed hymns, tracts, placards, everywhere remind the inattentive of their duties. Girls and young men visit families by the block, giving them tracts, urging them to repent, offering them free seats in the neighboring church, and taking an inventory or spiritual census of the number and condition of the households. Altogether, the revival may be pronounced the most striking phenomenon of the day.

The New York Tribune says:

"The Number of Conversions.—It is of course impossible to give accurately, or even to estimate approximately the actual number of conversions which may be set down as the results of such a work. All such results are expressed, to some minds, somewhat repulsively by mere figures. The actual increase of religion in a community is not to be measured by statistics. But to give a partial idea of the remarkable effects which have thus far been produced, it may be mentioned that more than a *thousand* conversions have been reported in the correspondence of a single religious newspaper, for a single week. A journal of the religious press in this city recently stated that it had counted *seven* thousand in *two* weeks; and this was merely the number which happened to be given among the 'religious items' of only a portion of the general newspaper press during that time.—It is not unlikely that there have actually occurred, in a *single week*, all parts of the country taken together, as many as *fifteen thousand* conversions. This statement, surprising as it may seem, is amply borne out by the facts."

The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald says: In our town the "re-awakening" continues, and, we believe, is on the increase. Meetings are held in several churches every day in the week, morning, noon and night; and great interest seems to be manifested by the people on the subject of religion; as is evidenced by the crowds who flock to the churches and the large numbers, white and black, who have attached themselves to the same.

We learn from the last Raleigh *Standard*, that for the past week the "pastors of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist Churches in Raleigh have been holding 'Union Prayer Meetings,' which are largely attended. Much interest in this all important matter begins to be manifested here."

The Charlotte *Democrat* says: "As the fruits of a recent revival in this place, about thirty persons have connected themselves with the Presbyterian Church. There have, also, been some accessions to the Methodist and Baptist churches, but we have not learned the number."

The Philadelphia *Press* says that from the reports contained in the various newspapers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, there have been at least fifty thousand accessions to that denomination during the past winter, and still the work is going on. The N. Y. *Christian Intelligencer* has gathered from its exchanges the announcement of twenty thousand conversions within the space of five weeks.

Counterfeit Bills.—We have seen, within the last few days, two counterfeit bank bills. The first was a one dollar bill on the "Bank of Chester," which is spurious, that bank not being allowed by law to issue bills of less value than five dollars. The other was a twenty dollar bill on the "Commercial Bank of Columbia," sufficiently well executed to impose itself on the unsuspecting, these times! It is dated in 1844, and has, judging by appearance, done the country "some service."—*Keowee Courier.*

☞Plain honesty is the very best kind of politeness, and temperance the very best physician.

Correspondence of the South Carolinian.

Washington, March 29.

One of the conspicuous signs of the times is the religious excitement pervading the Northern cities at this time. In New York, they have turned Burton's Theatre into a place of prayer, and the excitement is increasing. The revival is breaking out in this city. Prayer meetings are daily held in the principal churches here, and steps have been taken to bring the members of Congress together in prayer meeting. So far there has not seemed to be a very ardent response to the call; and I hardly think there will be as much contest for the floor in the prayer meeting as in committee of the Whole.

The Democratic caucus has appointed a committee of twenty—ten pro Lecompton, ten contra—to see if the party can be harmonized on the approaching vote for the admission of Kansas. What will come out of this, I cannot say, but it is not likely anything. On Thursday, the Kansas bill will be taken up, and two amendments will, it is thought, be offered—one to strike out the Pugh amendment, another to strike out the Pugh amendment and insert a proposition providing, in substance, for a submission of the constitution to a popular vote. What the result will be is uncertain.

Hon. F. W. Pickens is here, on his way to St. Petersburg. He looks well, and appears to be in fine spirits.

The lawless condition of this city is exciting universal remark. Bands of rowdies meet and fight each other at pleasure, and by way of amusement, shoot down innocent passers-by. It is really dangerous to be out at night. All over the city you hear at night the fire of musketry.

Mr. Benton is in a decline, dying by degrees, of an affection of the stomach. He is working away on his, "Abridgement." He intends to die with harness on.

CONGAREE.

The Governorship of North Carolina.

Most of our readers are cognisant of the fact that a gubernatorial canvass is in full blast in North Carolina; but, few of them, we imagine, know what are the questions in controversy between the competing candidates. In the absence of any subject of dispute pertaining to any peculiar interests of the State, or likely to command the attention of its Governor, they have managed to raise a fictitious issue, in the shape of our old friend, Distribution—a topic as foreign from the duties of the office they seek, as a problem in Euclid or the whereabouts of Sir John Franklin. Such are some of the curious freaks of politics. If the anti-distribution man wins, nothing will be distributed; if on the contrary, the distribution man wins, why, there will be nothing to distribute. In either event, the victory achieved will have no more significance than the result of a horse race or a cock fight. For all practical purposes, the contest is the idlest of mockeries, and we marvel that the good people of the North State should trouble themselves about the matter. Surely, Mr. McRae can find better steed for his electioneering peregrinations than the old spavined, wind broken jade of Distribution.—*South Side (Va.) Democrat.*

A Lady Shot by her Lover.—The Milwaukee Sentinel, of the 19th inst., says:

On Saturday last Robt. Schmidt, of Theresa, Dodge county, shot down, in the street of that place, Harriet Seidler, a young lady about twenty years of age. The parties were engaged to be married about a year ago, and Schmidt had come over to St. Paul, where he has resided about a year, to fulfil the engagement, but the parents of the young lady objected to the marriage, in consequence of which it was arranged between the lovers that Schmidt should first shoot the young lady and then shoot himself. He executed his design, so far as the young lady was concerned but failed to shoot himself on account of the loss of the cap on his gun. After fuling in this he ran and threw himself into the river with the intention to drown himself, but was rescued by persons who saw him. He is now arrested and awaits a trial. The charge (which was of fine shot) entered the left breast of the young lady and inflicted a horrible wound, of which she expired on Sunday morning, about two o'clock. She had her senses up to the last and charged her parents with being responsible for the awful deed, and acquitted her lover of all blame. The parties, as their names indicate, were Germans.

Free Negroes—A Short, Easy and Terrible Remedy for Abolitionism.—The Richmond Enquirer says that a correspondent of The Savannah Georgian makes the following suggestion: "Should all the Southern States pass the same law as Louisiana has passed, viz: "All free persons of color found in the State after January next are to be sold into slavery," the North would be so flooded with negroes that abolitionism would expire in agony, with disgust. Let the press advocate the law in this State, others will follow, and by doing so, you add negro paupers to the white of the North, and inflict an everlasting curse upon upon all intermeddlers."

The remedy proposed would be terribly effective. How many "Republicans" are ready to draw down upon themselves and the whole North a boundless curse by adopting it?

John Van Buren—The Stray Douglas:—John Van Buren recently said, in a convivial speech:

"Well, gentlemen, there is *one* family has got back safe into the Democratic party to stay for life. It is the Van Buren family, and if Senator Douglas only knew the long, dreary road he has to travel, the deep, roaring streams he has got to swim his horses over, the dark, stormy nights where the wind will blow down his tents, and he will be forced to sleep on the ground with the rain pouring on him in torrents, the high, steep, and rugged mountains he has got to climb, the interminable deserts, where there is no wood nor water, he has got to cross, in the road he has taken away from his 'father's house,' he would, in my opinion, take the straightest chute back into the Democratic camp."

The roar that followed John's description of the dangers and difficulties of the route he himself had traveled since 1848, may be imagined, but not described.

A man near Boston came very near losing his life a few days since by swallowing half a dozen false teeth whilst asleep.

From Havana.

Correspondence of the Charleston Standard.

Havana, March 25, 1858.

Messrs. Editors:—Within the week, or since the 15th inst., we have had four ships arrived from Macao, Amoy, Swatoa and Hong Hong, with 1,759 coolies, having lost during voyages 254—two British and two belonging to the United States. The British screw propeller sloop of war *Brunswick*, Commander Ormsby, arrived on the morning of the 26th, bringing into port two Spanish coasting schooners, under suspicion that they were hunting slave vessels off the coast. They had been blown off last week and had not been able to beat up to their ports of destination, before they were captured. This vessel captured the Spanish bark *Amelia*, which cleared from this port a few days since for the coast of Africa, *as is charged*, for the reason that she had on board 2,500 ounces of gold, ($42,500)—quite money enough at any rate to make her a desirable prize for those who are eager to win African laurels. The bark *Amelia*, with a prize crew, was despatched for Jamaica. So goes on the work of benevolence—received 20,480 *Asiatic slaves*, which will never be heard of after the expiration of their eight years service, through a system initiated in fruition of the plans of British benevolence—while millions are being expended in *fruitless* efforts to prevent the children of Africa from being drawn within the light of christianization.

It has been a common thing of late for British cruisers upon the coast of Cuba to board vessels under the flag of the United States, and insist upon examining papers and vessel, and it has been submitted to in two clases near Trinidad,—that I have been advised of by the Captains,—without protest or complaint to their Government.

[From the Steamer Bulletin, March 5.]

California News.

The Legislature is busily in session at Sacramento, but with the splendid exception of taking the State Prison from the corrupt management of the lessee, James M. Estill, have yet done nothing important. An effort is being made by its members to force the California democracy to take sides on the Kansas question; a large majority of the people and most of the newspapers, however, endorse Mr. Douglas' views. A great deal of rain has fallen, and the streams in various parts of the State are much swollen.

A rich correspondence has also taken place between Gov. Weller and the authorities of Monterey county, where the man, Jose Anastasia, under sentence of death, was hung by the Under Sheriff; though a respite for thirty days had been received for "Anastasia Jesus." The Governor abuses the Sheriff roundly for not obeying the respite; to which the latter says, although as a private individual he felt sure the Governor intended to respite Jose Anastasia, as a public officer he was compelled to construe the respite strictly, and could not presume his Excellency meant one man when he named another. As there was no time to rectify the error in the names, he proceeded to hang the culprit at the time named in the sentence. Jose confessed to two murders on the gallows. The Governor laid this correspondence before the Legislature, and among the letters is one signed by numerous citizens of Monterey, praying for a pardon of Jose, as he was the only fiddler in the town, and they could not carry on their fandangos without him.

On Sunday, 21st February, a terrible tragedy was enacted as Grass Valley, Nevada county. Michael Brenan, an educated and intelligent Irishman who has been acting as the President of the Mount Hope Mining Company, on that day poisoned his wife and his three children with prussic acid, and then committed suicide by the same agency. Mr. Brenan had been unfortunate in his mining enterprise, and had involved himself in debt to the amount of $100,000. Brooding over his pecuniary misfortunes, he became, it is thought, partially insane, and deliberately planned and carried into effect the destruction of his family and himself. Mrs. Breanan was a lady of highly cultivated mind and amiable disposition, and had endeared herself during her residence in California to many friends. The children were exceedingly interesting, and both Brenan and his wife are represented as having been devotedly attached to them.—It is supposed that Mrs. Brenan had no knowledge of the intention of her husband, or participation in his guilt. She, from appearances, was poisoned first, and the children, one after another in succession. Each was found dead with a pillow pressed over its face in differents parts of the house. Brenan was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He had been in this State about a year, and has been connected with the New York press.—He left several letters, disposing of his effects, and announcing fully his intention and the reasons influencing him.

The Largest Yet.—A few days ago Mr. Ivey King of Jones county, slaughtered a hog, 29 months old, weighing 876 pounds *nett*.—We certainly have heard of nothing in the hog line ahead of this, and very much question whether it can be beat in this or any other State.

Riot in Canada.

Toronto, (C. W.,) March 18.

Last night, at a dinner party in celebration of St. Patrick, Darcy Magee made a speech, during which the hotel was attacked by a mob. The windows were smashed, and fire arms used with fatal effect. The police, however, finally quieted the disturbance.

A Warlike Prediction.

New York, March 29.

The London correspondent of the Commercial, predicts that England and France will be at war before the lapse of six months.

The Rev. W. C. Robb, a distinguished Minister of the Methodist Church, and Presiding Elder of the Memphis District, died in De Soto county, Mississippi, on the 12th inst.

Late advivces from Texas state that several citizens of Webb County, had been seized and imprisoned by the Mexicans. A meeting of the citizens of the County had been holden, which denounced the outrage. Webb County is in the Southern part of Texas, and borders on the Rio del Norte River, which forms the boundary line between Texas and Mexico.

The President and his Assailants.

We deny to no man the freest criticism upon the conduct of a public officer, however high his position. Condemn his acts, impeach his integrity, traduce and villify his character if you will. An upright Magistrate cannot be permanently injured by malice any more than the principles of justice can be over thrown and destroyed by acts of tyranny and oppression. Truth in this country of rapid movement, free inquiry and judgment, is sure to work its own way to light; and while it will exalt the honest and the faithful, it will react, with fearful energy, upon the dishonest and the corrupt. We do not live, thank God! in a borrowed and reflected light. The public judgment in this country is full of original force, full of justice, magnanimity, patriotism, and truth. Misled for a day, it will again assert its power.

James Buchanan is the elective representative Chief of the great nation. Advanced in years, his whole life has been devoted to the public service. He has been seated in almost every position of honor and trust under the government—in Congress, in the Senate, in the cabinet, in high diplomatic service abroad, and now in the presidential chair of the nation.—It may be said of him, too, what cannot be truly said of all men, that his eminent talents, his unblemished name, his industry, and his devotion to the people, so fitly marked him for the discharge of high political functions as to render his acceptance of office and honor a favor to his constituents. Not one breath of suspicion has fallen upon his name during his whole public career. During forty years of public service no one questioned his integrity, his manliness, or his devotion, in all that time, to the high trusts confided to his administration. Nominated for the presidency by the great party to which he has ever been wedded and which he has done so much to elevate, in the midst of a bitter canvass in which were enlisted the concentrated prejudices of sectional hatred and malevolence, no man dared to assail his motives, his integgriy, or impeach his public or private virtues. He passed through that ordeal not only without blot or blemish, but commanding the homage and affection of every upright citizen of the republic. Wanting in no fidelity to his party or his country, relaxing in no honest effort to achieve the triumph of the one and the prosperity and happiness of the other, he entered the great office he now fills commanding universal confidence and exciting almost universal blessings upon his name and character. If a suspicion had crept into the public mind that the government was in danger of demoralization—that there were signs and tokens of improper conduct on the part of its agents—the people looked to James Buchanan, whose long public and private life was blameless, to bring back the administration of affairs to the purity of our national origin. If a fearful sectional strife existed between the free and the slave States, they looked to the man who commanded the confidence of all, to mollify asperities, calm and subdue dissensions, and to execute justice to every part of our common Union. If they saw the constitution imperilled by ceaseless efforts to undermine its authority, to question its wisdom and impeach its morality, they looked to him, who had exhibited a life long devotion to that great compact and to the just administration under its provisions of the government it created, to paralyze assailants, to vindicate its character and maintain its integrity.

One short year has passed since Mr. Buchanan assumed the great trust to the execution of which he brought all the patriotism, experience, ability and energy of his life. No man had been promoted to the office he holds commanding more, or deserving more, of the confidence of his countrymen. No man had ever entered it with less ambition and with a more single purpose to discharge its high duties with absolute fidelity to the constitution and laws.

Are there those who, relying upon the force of truth and justice, expected that even upon this record Mr. Buchanan would escape the malevolence of party, and the detraction, abuse, and slander of partisans? Has it ever happened that a high public officer, however pure, however able, however devoted to the cause of his country, has found in his deeds a shield against malice, in his services a protection against misrepresentation, in his integrity a foil against slander? Surely not. Honesty is not a universal virtue. Prejudices are not all extinct. Envy, hatred, and malice still exist.

Who, then are the assailants of James Buchanan? Who are they that impugn his motives, question his intregrity as a man, and impeach his character as an upright Magistrate? We have a right to know them, and we have a right to understand their motives and their purposes. We bring them before the country. They are W. H. Seward, John P. Hale, B. F. Wade, William P. Fessenden, C. Sumner, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas L. Harris, Horace Greeley, James W. Webb, R. J. Walker, Thurlow Weed, W. Phillips, William Garrison, and many others of lesser note. These are the men who bear public testimony against the President. They have a right to speak what they will. We do not question that right. They are witnesses, and we separate them. We ask the country to take them singly, weigh their characters, consider their credibility, interpret their designs and measure the value of their testimony. If there is one possible breach in the constitution, one leak in the treasury, one sore on the body politic, you may trace their existence to these men. If there are signs of dissension between the States and of weakness in the bonds that bind them together; credit it all to them. If the North is arrayed against the South, and the South against the North; they have done it. If the constitution has been assailed; they are the assailants. If corruption has crept into Congress; they are the tempters.—If the government has been denounced as "a league with the devil;" it was they that declared it. If the authority of Congress has been menaced by insurrection in the Territories; it is they that promoted it and now justify it. If faction prevails in the Senate with a deliberate purpose of stopping the wheels of the government; it is they that direct it. These are the men who question the integrity, malign the character and misrepresent the motives of James Buchanan! And where do they live? All in the free States. What is their object? To break down the democratic party, and thus take away the last hope of maintaining the government of the Union. A majority of the people and of the States are in the North. Their object is to produce in the northern people an irreconcilable hatred to the southern people, and by the clash of the antagonists to overthrow the constitution. There is not a drop of patriotic blood in their veins. Their minds are either seared by prejudice or deranged by fanaticism—the two chief elements of their strength. Whatever shall be added to their power shall be taken from the federal Union. He who is assailed by such men is complimented for his patriotism and certified for his integrity.

Washington Union.

Who Killed Cock Robin?

The most important political problem which remains to be solved is that which the Senator from Illinois has presented to the American people—whether he has been read out of the Democratic party, or whether, on the other hand, he walked out of his own free will and accord. Being *read* out of the party, we take it he is a *red* Republican—if he went out voluntarily, then he is a Black Republican. It is very important, therefore, to have the question settled at once—and as he charges the Union with an officious intermeddling in the matter, we shall undertake to throw a little light upon the subject. The Union is a newspaper—Mr. Douglas says in his circulars that it is not a Democratic newspaper—the Republicans do not claim it as their organ—the Americans disavow it—and we aver that we are utterly opposed to the red-; so that in every respect we are certified as an impartial umpire to decide upon the shades of Mr. Douglas' politics. It would be presumptuous in us to read Mr. Douglas out of the party. We have done no such thing. We could do no such thing. Our business is not to render verdicts but to record judgments. Mr. Douglas is an independent Senator—he must take his own course, shape his own destiny, fix his own political relations, and abide the consequences. We did not underwrite him, and we do not vouch for his skill in navigation or for the accuracy of his log book. We have stated the circumstances of his getting ashore and of the probable loss of his ship and cargo.—That is all. It was somebody else that misled him if he was misled—or, if he was a little intoxicated by ambition, it was not by our beverage. Hence, upon this plain record, we must insist that Mr. Douglas is not a red Republican but is, if anything, a Black Republican. We have but two parties in this country, the Democratic party and the other party. If Mr. Douglas is still with the former, then his statement that the Union has read him out of it is inaccurate; if he is with the latter, we can only say he has an odd way of showing it. If he is with the Republicans, he pays his associates a poor compliment by getting angry with us for intimating as much.

"Fellow-soldiers," said a gallant captain, on the eve of an engagement with the enemy, "we are now coming to a point that shall test our patriotism, our cpurage and our fidelity to a good cause. I beseech you when the battle comes to stand firm to your posts, and to wield your weapons like soldiers fighting for the liberties of your country. Should you be overwhelmed, it is equally important that you should make an orderly, quick retreat—and as I am a little lame, I'll start now.' When Mr. Douglas came to Washington, just on the eve of the great battle which the Democracy had determined to risk on the strength of his previous speeches and leadership, they naturally looked to him to carry out his principles, and they were determined, even to the poorest soldiers, to stand by him and their colors in the fight.—When the bugle sounded for the attack he was not at his post, he was on the other side. The battle, Mr. Douglas knows, has been fought and won by the Democracy; at least, the Republican Hessians have been driven out of the citadel—and the Senator from Illinois went out with them. He was not of the victorious party, as he might have been but for his lameness. His retreat was too soon; but we thank him for his gallant speech—it convinced the rank and file, and they remained true to their banners, true to their country, true to the Old Guard of the Democracy, who never desert and never surrender! If ever a political party was endowed with high Christian virtues, with the fidelity and honest faith of John, and with the wisdom, philosophy, boldness and energy of Paul, it is the Democracy.—*Washington Union.*

The Insurrection in France.

The following is a detailed account of the insurrectionary attempt at Chalons, France, of which we were advised by telegraph:

The Moniteur states that at Chalons, on Saturday, the 6th, forty men surprised a small post of infantry. They then attempted to get possession of the railway station crying "*Vive la Republique.*" Driven back by the station master, clerk and assistants, they then occupied the head of the bridge, to intercept the communication with the barracks. The officers, who live in the town, cut their way through, and the garrison also turning out, the rioters were dispersed. Fifteen men were captured.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald, writing on Tuesday night, says—"It was only on Monday that intelligence of the above affair began to ooze out. It appears that a band of about forty men appeared all of a sudden before a small guard house on the the left bank of the Saone. Before the soldiers knew what they were about, they found their arms pinioned and their firelocks and bayonets taken from them. Having locked up their prisoners in the guardhouse, the insurgents, shouting "Vive la Republique," "Chalonnaise aux armes," "The Republic has been proclaimed in Paris," &c., walked up to the railway station, with the intention of preventing the arrival of troops, and of using the telegraphic wires for their own purposes. The noise they had made, however, in their exultation at their easy victory over the soldiers, defeated their plans, and on their arrival at the station, they found the station master and a respectable number of clerks, porters and plate layers ready to receive them. They then ran off to take possession of the bridges, by which access is gained from the main quarter of the town, where all this was going on, to the barracks, which are at the other side of the river. Their shouts meanwhile had roused most of the inhabitants, and the officers of the garrison, most of whom live in the lodgings. Instead of rushing off to the barracks, it is asserted that they knocked up the sous prefect, and asked him if it was true that the republic had been proclaimed. The functionary replied sensibly enough that it was not, but that in any case it was their duty to be with their men, and that they should turn out the garrison to repress the rioting; and on arriving at the bridge they found it in possession of the insurgents. Some parleying ensued, which leading to no result, the officers drew their swords and charged across the bridge, which they cleared in safety, and immediately made their way to the barracks. All the troops in garrison were ready to march within a quarter of an hour. The rioters were dispersed without a blow being struck, and 15 of them taken into custody. The evening papers contain no further details respecting the movement. The public generally do not attach much importance to it. It is not, however, without a certain significance, as showing that the tranquility which France enjoys is more apparent than real.

SPEECH OF MR. CRITTENDEN.

Mr. Critienden, of Kentucky, delivered a long and eleborate speech in the Senate on yesterday in opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.—This was just what might have been expected of Mr. Crittenden. His old and long cherished anti democratic prejudices are too deeply rooted to be easily discarded, and as he must feel that his political career will end with his present term in the Senate, it is not surprising thet he should seize this opportuuity—perhaps the last he will ever have—to indulge his old antipathies to the democracy, and especially when, in doing so, he is not under the necessity of being governed by any of that respect for the opinions and wishes of his constituents by which he would otherwise have been influenced.

The Wilmington Commercial, after an existence of twelve years, has been discontinued.

☞There is nothing in the whole list of medicine creating such a stir among invalids as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator or Liver Remedy. It gives such quick relief as to convince the patient of receiving benefit almost as soon as the medicine is taken. We do not know of a single instance where it has been taken without benefit, and in nearly all cases a complete cure is effected by its use. It has acquired its wide popularity simply because it does what it is recommended to do. It is constantly enlarging its circle of friends, carrying healing on its wings, and joy to the hearts of those suffering from Liver Complaint, Jaundice Dyspepsia or general debility. February 25.

10,000 Patients Cured Annually by the use of Helmbold's Genuine Preparation of Fluid Extract of Buchu, a most positive and specific remedy for distressing ailments. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." Feb. 25. 1858.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, and which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Offie as dead letters:

A—Ashton Mr

B—Buckley S B 7, Beckman W W 2, Burns Ransom, Burnett D P, Barnard S J, Butler Miss M, Broyles B, Bassett B, Bassett Miss M

C—Curry D, Crock J M, Creasman W, Creasman Newton 2

D—Davis James 2, Davis Mrs Sarah, Directors of Buncombe Turnpike Co,

E—Edmonds W A 2

G—Ginnings S C

H—Hughes R E, Hughes Ed, Hampton Levi, Hoyle Alfred 2

I—Imbler Joseph

J—Jarrett Daniel, Johnson John, Jones Russell, Jones Stephen

L—Long S M 2, Lankford Jordan, Love Miss Vicey

M—McHenry J E, McGallian D W, Merrill Mrs M P, Moore T M, Moore M R 2, Messmore Peter, Merritt W A & Co., Miller George, Mayhoney Jas, Morrison A S

N—Night Wiley, Night Thos

O—Owenby Sims 2

P—Perry Mrs E, Preston J W, Price J W, Pane Jeptha

R—Rutledge F, Ross E G

S—Scruggs Jno, Simmons Miss E J, Sharp Rev J M, Sdf G W, Sumner John, Smith Miss R M, Sec'y Mt Hermon Lodge

T—Taylor Miss L J B, Turner Rev B, Tennison Israel, Thrash John

U—Underwood A

W—West N, West O O, Willis M A, Willis Oscar, Wise John, Woodfin W, Watkins C, Webb L S, White J P

J. H. HILLIARD, P. M.

Asheville, April 8, 1858.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL open a private school in

BURNSVILLE

on Monday the 3rd of May next. There will be four terms in the scholastic year, of eleven weeks each, the rates of tuition for each term, payable at the end will be as follows:

Primary English Branches,	$2.00
Higher do do	5.00
Classics and Algebra,	8.00
Contingent Fee, (in advance.)	25

R. DON WILSON.

Burnsville, April 1, 1858. tf

A FINE LOT OF CARPETING, Rugs, Mats, &c.

FOR SALE

at Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel, by

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

Asheville, April 1, 1858.

CORN MEAL AND FLOUR FOR Sale at

W. H. JACKSON & Co's.

April 1, 1858.

WE WILL MAKE IT TO THE interest of the

Citizens of Asheville

And the surrounding Country, to buy

GOODS

O us. Call and see us at Smith & Chapman's old stand opposite Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

April 1, 1858.

Paper, Paper.

PRINTING and Wrapping paper constantly on hand and for sale at

ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

MATTONS PATTENT INDIA Rubber Syringes, a fresh lot just received and for sale at

ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

TO RENT.

THE STORE HOUSE

LATELY OCCUPIED BY

SMITH & CHAPMAN,

And at present by W. H. JACKSON & Co.—One of the best houses and stands in the town.

J. S. SMITH.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

BROKE JAIL.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.,

Successors to Messrs. SMITH & CHAPMAN beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hands a large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

Men and Boys clothing, Gents furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and qualities, Leather, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Carpenters Tools, Crockery and a variety of notions, &c., &c.

Their stock will at all times, be found large and complete, and they respectfully invite the former patrons of the late firm of Messrs. Smith & Chapman and all others who visit Asheville for the purpose of buying

GOODS,

to call and examine their stock, feeling assured that after you have looked through and priced their Goods, you cannot fail to buy.

Merchants are requested to call and price their Goods, they will sell at wholesale at

Very Low Prices.

Call at the old stand of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, opposite Gudger's Hotel.

Asheville, March 25 1858.

Result of the Panic.

SPRING STOCK FOR 1858.

THIS IS TO impart to the public the gratifying intelligence that having recently recovered from a spell of that terrifying disease known throughout the country as "*the panics.*" ASTON "*is himself again,*" and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his

Stock of Pure Drugs and MEDICINES,

and is prepared as heretofore to furnish his customers with any thing in his line, guaranteeing the same to be *pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

Persons Purchasing

Drugs of him, may, confidently, rely on their quality, as he buys his supplies of none but the most reliable houses, and gives his personal attention to the compounding of all his own preparations.

Physicians, and all others are invited to give him a call at the

BRICK CORNER

immediately opposite the COURT HOUSE, where may be found an individual who is always ready and willing to minister to the wants of the afflicted in all the various branches of his profession, and on terms perfectly reasonable and satisfactory.

March 25, 1858.

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE Brick Corner opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,

Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

OFFICE W. N. C. R. R. Co.,

STATESVILLE, March 16, 1858.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western N. C. R. R. Company held this day in Statesville it was

Resolved That Books be opened on the first day of April next, for the Subscription of $220,000 additional Stock to the Road, at the following places:

SALISBURY.

Under the direction of J. W. Ellis, D. A. Davis, William Murphy, B. F. Fraly, A. Henderson, Esqrs., or any three of them.

STATESVILLE.

Under the direction of A. W. Jamieson, J. F. Alexander, A. K. Simonton, J. W. Stockton, O. Gillespie, Esqrs., or any three of them.

NEWTON.

Under the direction of D. B. Geither, John Wilfong, A. M. Powell, M. L. McKorkle, Henderson Sherrill, Esqrs, or any three of them.

MORGANTON.

Under the direction of E. J. Erwin, T. George Walton, Jacob Seagle, W. F. McKesson, Wm. C. Erwin, Esqrs., or any three of them.

MARION.

Under the direction of J. C. Whitson, C. L. S. Copening, A. J. Foley, A. J. Erwin, Wm. Murphy, Esqrs., or any three of them.

LENOIR.

Under the direction of James Harper, R. G. Bogle, S. T. Patterson, C. C. Jones, W. W. Lenoir, or any three of them.

ASHEVILLE.

Under the direction of N. W. Woodfin, John Burgin, A. S. Merriman, J. W. Patton, W. W. McDowell, Esqrs. or any three of them.

After the Books have been open 30 days the Commissioners will please report to me.

R. F. SIMONTON, Sec. & Treas.

March 25, 1858. 4w

State of North Carolina.

BURKE COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1857.

D. P. Johnson,

Vs.

Edward Upton, Job Upton and Benj. B. Upton.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are non residents of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that an attachment issue to the Sheriff of Rutherford county against the estate of said defendants and that advertisement be made for the space of six weeks in the Asheville News, notifying the defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for Burke county, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, within the first three days of the term, then and there to answer the matters in the Plaintiffs bill of complaint or judgment upon the same will be taken pro confesso against them.

Witness, Edward J. Erwin, Clerk and Master of said Court at office the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1857.

E. J. ERWIN.

March 25, 1858. 6w Printers fee $6

Candidates.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

TAKE PARTICULAR

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO us are requested to call and make settlement immediately. "Short settlements make long friends," and if our friends only knew how much we are in want of money they would surely call and pay a little if not all they owe us; all accounts made in 1857 were due 1st January 1858; don't put us to the disagreeable necessity of dunning you in person, but call at once and settle your account.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

March 18, 1858.

NEW GOODS

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING a well selected assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

Our stock will be complete in a few days, when we hope to be able to furnish our customers with anything they may want in our line on as good if not the best terms of any house west of the Ridge. Be sure to call and look at our stock, it costs nothing but a little time.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

March 18, 1858.

NOTICE.

HAVING met with a favorable opportunity for disposing of our entire stock in trade at this place, we hereby notify our friends and the public, that the partnership heretofore existing as SMITH & CHAPMAN is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

Maj. J. Dunlap, who will be found at Room No 2, Gudger's Hotel, will make settlements and receive payments. Prompt collections are unavoidable.

JESSE S. SMITH.

L. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, March 18, 1858.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE undersigned will take two Apprentices, one to the Blacksmithing business, and the other to Carriage and Waggon making.—Apply soon.

McGREGOR & TRIPLETT.

Asheville, March 18, 1858.

SUGAR CANE SEED.

CHINESE Sugar Cane Seed can be had at the store of

SUMMEY & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 11, 1858.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

ON motion, ordered by the Court that the next Superior Court be held at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next; and all papers, documents, &c., be returned to that place by the proper Officers, and all papers be made returnable to the said town of Marshall.

Ordered by the Court that the County Court Clerk have the above Order published.

Given under my hand at Office, this 13th February, 1858.

J. M. CARVER, *C. C. C.*

March 4, 1858.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES just received at ASTON'S

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2 500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.

Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Sept. 24.

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype

GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.

April 9 1857.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin, & Co., are requested to make payment against January Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay, or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.

Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.

GAINS BEAVER & Co.

Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1757. *Vacation.*

Wm. F. McKesson

VS.

Charles Duncan.

It appearing, upon affidavit, that the defendant is a non resident of the State and resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News, a paper published in Asheville N. C., for the space of six weeks notifying said non-resident Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of McDowell at the court house in Marion, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill or judgment *pro confesso*, will be entered up against him, and the same will be heard exparte.

Witness C. L. S. Corpening, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of McDowell, at office in Marion.

C. L. S. CORPENING, *C. & M. E.*

Feb. 18, 1858. 6w Printers fee $6

NOTICE.

I will be in Asheville on the first Monday in March next, with another lot of my native North Carolina *APPLE TREES,* which will be sold at 12 1-2 cents. Persons who have engaged Trees will please be ready to receive them on that day.

B. HAMILTON.

January 14, 1858.

10,000

SHINGLES wanted, immediately. Enquire at this Office.

ALL MATERIALS

For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

M. L. DOYLE,

Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

IS receiving constant additions to his stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES; and almost every imaginable article in his line can be found on his shelves, and all going off rapidly at unparalelled low prices.

BREAD and CAKE, of every variety, always on hand, fresh and excellent.

Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf.

T. W. MURRELL,

COLLECTING AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Denver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.

Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, everything calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man and tranquilize and soothe the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.

March 5, 1857.

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

NOTICE.

I will sell at the residence of B. S. Gash, on Swannanoa, on Saturday the 3d day of April, all the property belonging to the Estate of John Gash, deceased, (not heretofore disposed of,) consisting of

Four Valuable Negroes,

The Household Furniture; Farming Tools, &c., &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given by the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

Persons indebted to said Estate are expected to make payment immediately; whilst those having claims against the Estate can present them either to me or to B. S. Gash, who is authorized to settle the same.

L. S. GASH, Executor.

Feb. 25, 1858.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

MORE SOAP. 20 Doz. concentrated Lye for making Soap, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

A Rich Correspondence.

From the Washington Star.

The following letter was received some time since in this city, penned, evidently in dead earnest, by some northern autograph-hunter, who appears to have been taking a Rip-Van-Winkleish snooze for the last quarter of a century:

GENEVA, Feb.—, 1858.

Dear Sir: Making a collection of autographs, I should be very happy to add yours to my number as soon as convenient to yourself.

Hoping that you will grant my request, I remain yours, &c., &c.

(Signed) W——U. C——.

Walnut Hill, Geneva, N. York.

Superscribed—Postmarked, "Free," Hon. John Randolph, U. S. S., Washington, D. C.

This letter fell into the hands of one of our city jokers, and elicited the following creamy reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1858.

My Dear Sir: Your brilliant epistle of February—, 1858, addressed to "Hon. John Randolph, U. S. S., Washington, D. C.," requesting his autograph, is now, by a train of circumstances unforseen by you, upon my table. The letter was advertised, and there being no John Randolph but myself in this city, I took the liberty of opening it. I am not bold, I think, in assuming that you intended to address John Randolph, of Roanoke, who unfortunately for your valuable collection of autographs, departed this life some eighteen or twenty years since, or otherwise, I doubt not, he would have complied with your modest request. You are not altogether, however, unfortunate that your communication has follen into my hands, for, applauding your zeal in so patriotic an undertaking, I will be most happy to assist you, by forwarding the signatures of some of my remarkable acquaintances. I am sorry I am not able to do so at present.

My friend, G. Washington, Esq., late commander-in-Chief of our army, is not at present in town, but should he return soon, I shall lay your letter before him.

I have several other distinguished friends, of whom you may not have heard, but on dilligent inquiry you will readily discover that their names are worthy a place in your *price less* Album.

W. Shakspeare, Esq., of Stratford-on-Avon, England, has some *little* renown in the world of letters, who, I have no doubt, will cheerfully oblige you, when I meet him next.

Should I meet any of those gentlemen shortly, I shall assuredly, oblige you, and had not the immortal Adam (who in his palmy days possessed a country seat called "Paradise") expired a "*few days*" since, I would have enriched your collection by his valuable "*Mark*."

Yours, with profound respect,

JOHN RANDOLPH.

P. S.—If you think proper to reply to this, drop the "Hon." and pay the postage. J. R,

Notey Beney.—Adam's christian name is not remembered. J. R.

☞ We see it stated in a recent number of some paper, that a subscriber had paid in advance for sixteen years! which is looked on as a remarkable transaction in the history of the nineteenth century! *We* have a subscriber who paid for *seventy five* years in advance, upwards of two years ago, and during each year since, we have received a letter from him containing either a six, eight, or a $10 note, requesting us to place to his credit for the N. C. Times. As some may imagine that we are merely boasting, we say that J. A. Spruill, Esq., of Tyrrel county, is the man! Now, will not all newspaperdoom admit that he stands seven feet and a quarter taller than any living man!—*N. C. Times.*

THE SAND TRADE.—A Yankee down east proposes to the numerous "retired physicians," whose "sands of life have nearly run out," to furnish them with any quantity of nice sand at a reasonable price.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

FATHER OF THE NEW YORK BAR.—An old lady reading an account of a distinguished lawyer, who was said to be the father of the New York bar exclaimed: "Poor man! he had a dreadful set of children!"

☞ Why is an apple like a pair of skates?

"An apple's like a pair of skates,
Deny it, if you can,
For have they not, pray let me ask,
Both caused *the fall of man.*"

CURE FOR POLYGAMY.—Punch says that President Buchanan need not throw away powder and shot upon the Mormons. Let him send them fashion books. The necessity of crinoline will destroy polygamy. It will render Brigham Young himself unable to support more wives than one.

A Western editor, in noticing a new and splendid hearse, thinks "it will afford much satisfaction to those who use it."

☞ A horse is neither better nor worse for his trappings; so a man should be judged by himself, not his clothes.

It is stated as a positive fact that there is not an adult in one of the several villages of Simsburg, Conn., who has not been converted during the prevailing religious excitement.

A Miss Pellet proposes to forward to California a consignment of five thousand marriageable girls from the New England States. They are to be consigned to the various divisions of the Sons of Temperance, who are to provide for their wants—husbands included.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

Why are teeth like verbs? Because they are regular, irregular and defective.

What is that which no man wants, which if any man has he would not part with for untold wealth? Ans. A bald head.

Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, it is stated, was "converted" under the revival influence raging in Philadelphia, last week.

A new Hebrew synagogue was dedicated at Memphis, Tenn., last Thursday, with imposing ceremonies.

☞ The nakedness of the indigent world might be clothed from the trimmings of the vain.

Sut Lovengood's Shirt.

BY S——L, OF TENN.

The first person I met was "Sut," (after crossing the Hiwassee,) "weaving and moving along" in his usual rambling, uncertain gait; his appearance at once satisfied me that something was wrong. He had been sick—whipped in a free fight, or was out growing one of his big drunks—but upon this point I was soon enlightened.

"Why, Sut, what's wrong now?"

"Heap's wrong; durn my skin if I haint most ded. Lite off of that ar hoss, George, an' take a horn, while I take two, (shaking that everlasting flask of his at me,) an' plant yerself on that ar log an' I'll tell ye ef I ken, but it's most beyond tellin'. I recken I'm the darndest fool outen Utaw 'cept my dad, for he acted hoss, an' I haint dun that yet—allers in some trap that cudent ketch a sheep. I'll drown myself sum day, see ef I don't, jist to stop a family disposition to make fools of themselves."

"How is it, Sut—have you been beat playing cards, or drinking, which is it?"

"Nary one; that can't be did in these parts; but seein' it's you, George, I'll tell you; but I swar I'm 'shamed—sick—sorry, and—and—mad, I am."

"Ye know I boards with Bill Car, at his cabin on the mountain, and pays for sich as I gits when I hev money, an' when I hevent any, why he takes one third outen me in cussin'; and she, that's his wife, Betts, takes out tother two thirds, with the battlin' stick, an' the intrust with her tongue, and the intrust's more'n the princip'l—heap more. She's the cussedest 'oman I ever seed eny how for jaw, breedin' and pride. She can scold a blister onto a bull's face, rite on the curl in two minits. She out breeds everything on the river—and patorns arter every fashion she hears tell on, from bustles to breeches. Oh! she's one on 'em, and sometimes she's two or three. Well, ye see, I'd got some home made cotton truck to make a new shirt outen, and coaxed Betts to make it, and about the time it wur dun, here comes lawyer Johnson along and asked for breakfus—I wish it had pisened him, durn his hide, an' I wonder it didn't, for she cooks awful mixings when she trys. I'm pisen proof myself (holding up his flask and peeping through it) or I'd been dead long ago.

"Well, while he were eatin', she spied out that his shirt was stiff and mighty slick; so she never rested till she werm'd it outen him that a preparation of flour did it, and she got a few perticulars about the proceedings outen him by 'omen's arts—I don't know how she did it, perhaps he does. Arter he left, she set in an' biled a big pot of paste—nigh onto a peck of it, and souzed in my shirt an' let it soak awhile, then she tuk it, an' ironed it out flat an' dry, an' sot it up on its aidge agin the cabin in the sun. Thar it stood as stiff as a dry hoss hide, an' it rattled like a sheet of iron, it did. It wur pasted together all over. When I cum to dinner nothin' would do but I must put it on. Well, Betts and me got the thing open arter some hard work, she pulled at one end of the tails, and me at the tother, and I got into it.—Durn the everlasting new fangled shert, I say. I felt like I had crawled into an old gum and hit full ove pisants; but it wur like lawyer Johnson's, and I stud it like a man, and went to work to build Betts a ash hopper. I worked powerful hard and swet like a hoss, and when the shert got wet it quit its hurting.

"Arter I got dun, I took four fingers of red head, and crawled up into the cabin loft to take a snore.

"Well, when I waked up, I thought I was ded, or had the cholery, for all the joints I could move my ankles, wrists, knees—cudn't more my head and skarsely wink my eyes—the cussed shert was pasted fast onto me all over from the pint of the tails to the pint of the broadax coller over my years. It sot to me as close as a cow dus to her hide in March. I squirmed and strained till I sorter got it broke at the shoulders and elbows, and then I dun the durndest fool thing ever did in these mountains. I shuffled my britches off and tore loose from my hid about two inches of the tail all around, in much pain and tribulation. Oh! but it did hurt. Then I took up a plank outen the loft and hung my legs down through the hole and nailed the aidge of the front tail to the floor before me, and the hind tail I nailed to the plank what I sot on. I unbuttoned the collar and risbands, raised my hands away above my head, shot up my eyes, said grace, and jumped through to the ground floor."

Here Sut resumed sadly:

"I——t-h-i-n-k——i-t——d-i-d.—I hearn a noise sorter like tarin a shingle roof off ove a house, all at onst, and felt like my bones were oll that reached the floor. I staggered to my feet and took a look at my shirt. The nails had all hilt their holt, and thar it wur hanging down, inside out, and stiff as ever. It looked like the map of Mexico jist arter the fust battles—a patch of my hide about the size of a dollar and a half bill here; a bunch of my har about the size of a bird's nest thar; then some more skin; then some paste; then a little more har; then a little more skin; then more har; then skin; and so on all over that darned new fangled, everlasting, infernal cuss of a shert. It wur a pictur to look at—an' so was I! The hide, har and paste, were almost ekally divided atween me an' hit. Wonder what Betts, durn her, thort when she cum home an' found me missing. Spect she thinks I crawled into a thicket and died of my wounds. It must hev skared her good, for I tell you it looked like the skin ove some wild beast torn off alive, or a bag what had kerried a load ove fresh beef from a shooting match.

"Now, George, if ever I ketch that lawyer Johnson out I'll shoot him, and ef ever an 'omen talks about flat'in' a shirt for me again, durn my everlastin' pictur ef I don't flatten her. It's rit-ribution sartin, the biggest kind of a preacher's regular rit-ribution. Do you remember my drivin' of dad through that hornet's nest, and then racin' of him inter the creek?"

"Yes."

"Well, this is what comes of it. I'll drown myself sum of these days, see if I don't die from that awful shert. Take a horn, and don't you try a tricky shert as long as you live."

Somebody describes the absurd appearance of a man dancing the polka in this wise: "He looks as though he had a hole in his pocket and was trying to shake a shilling down the leg of his trowsers."

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, / John R. Williams, / C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson, / Wm. D. Haywood, / James F. Jordan, / Quinten Busbee, / H. W. Husted, / Wm. H. McKee, / Charles B. Root, | Wm. W. Holden, / Wm. D. Cooke, / R. H. Battle, / Wm. H. Jones, / P. F. Pescud, / K. P. Battle.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. / William H. McKee, M. D. / Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Medical Board of Consultation.
Q. Busbee, / W. H. McKee, / Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

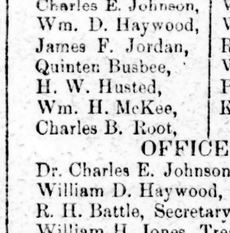
J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.



ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding our share of patronage heretofore received

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1857. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $8 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $40! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $8.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received; at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April, 17.

ONE DOLLAR WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

SANDFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway New York.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, May 21, 1857.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis*, the Vice of *Onanism*, or *Self Abuse*, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon as a *charitable act* worthy of their name to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address **Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN**, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12, 1857. 1y

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrotula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,
GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C., Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison, N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs. John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W. Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation OF HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing,* Giving health and vigor to the frame, and blooms to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

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Is prepared directly according to the Rules of PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY, with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ $100 ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

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H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

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June 4, 1857. y1

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In "Tints," without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints," Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass,	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville, Jan. 7, 1858.